

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1915

NUMBER 25

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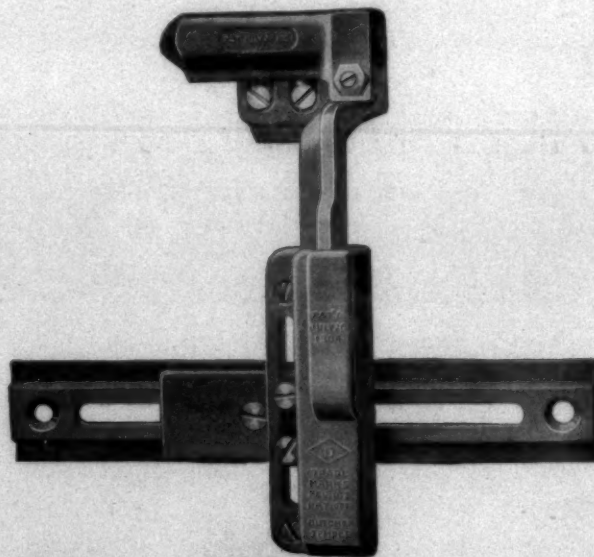
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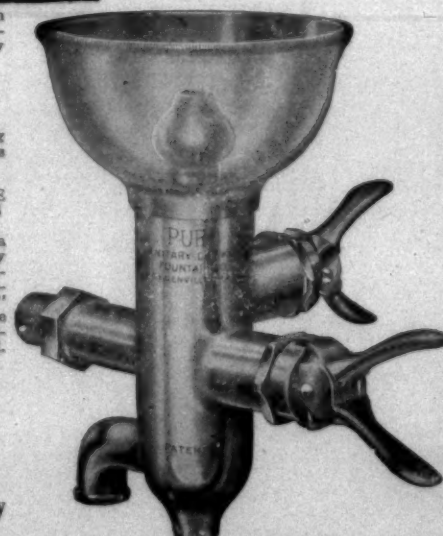
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME VIII

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 18, 1915

NUMBER 25

Principles of Modern Mill Management

Eugene Szepesi in Textile World Record.

In the last twenty years more progress has been made in the standardization of mill management than during all the previous development of our industrial system. We have come to realize that the human factor is not so inconsistent as it is commonly supposed to be, and that successful manufacturing is not purely a mechanical problem. It matters little what the business may be, whether machine shop, woolen mill, canning factory, or knitting mill; the problem is the same, manufacturing the most marketable goods under the best conditions and at lowest cost. Mechanically, we have no difficulty in carrying out this principle. We have never lacked new inventions which spell progress; on the contrary, every inventor's effort has been expended on the mechanical improvements of the labor-saving principle, which in itself is most essential in reducing manufacturing cost. Nevertheless, human attendance and labor cannot be eliminated entirely, and any effort to limit inefficiencies and waste caused by the imperfection of human attendance is well spent. This is a principle of scientific management. Its aim is prevention; and the instrument is standardization.

Every business activity brings up the question, What is the best manner in which to perform the work? And there is a best way of performing every human activity. Prejudice, custom, hasty decision, will never establish the best and right way; but a disregard of all these, and a careful analytical examination of every operation and mill activity, will result in finding the ultimate best way. The next essential factor is time—how long it will take to perform a certain task in the most desirable manner. It is the carefully made time study which establishes this factor, and here we have the base of scientific management.

A modern management is no longer satisfied with the knowledge that production is going on, and that the cost of manufacturing amounts to so many pounds for the whole output. The actual cost of the different articles must be known, item for item, factor for factor. Modern cost accounting supplies these data, without which the success of a manufacturing plant is just as doubtful as if they had obsolete machinery in use.

Now, we go even beyond cost accounting. We are no longer satis-

fied to know how much it costs to manufacture, but we want to know how much it should cost. The difference is the preventable waste. This waste may be material, labor, supplies—possibly a combination of all; but preventable waste and its elimination or reduction are just as important a duty of the management as the manufacturing end, and on this rests the present and future success of the mill.

The textile industry in its various branches has peculiarities common to all. It requires mass production for success. Monopoly is impossible. Any article with a tendency of holding the market invites competition, which naturally brings down the profit to the lowest level that capital can stand. It is a true case of "the survival of the fittest." Pioneers of certain articles in the woolen, cotton, silk, or knitting industry, who prospered during the first period of their existence, have gone down in the fight of competition after a universal market for the article has been opened. We see this repeated every year. What is the cause? The market for raw material is open to all—the same machinery is available, and capital and credit are shy only when the management is incompetent or unsuccessful. So it is the management which is responsible, and the cause is the difference between "what it costs to manufacture" and "what it should cost to manufacture." How often useless sacrifices are made! Capital is replenished; the mill refurnished with the best machinery for the purpose; but the principle of management remains unchanged. Naturally, all is lost.

Preventable waste is the axis around which all effort should revolve. The question is, What is the cause of the difference? There are never big causes, but trifles. Difficulties which are big enough to trip us are corrected, and seldom repeated. It is the trifles, or their serious consequences, for which every manufacturer should be on the watch. Small leakages caused through old customs, negligence, or carelessness, need eternal vigilance. A garnetting machine in a woolen mill was installed ten years ago to open hard ends, which were to be reworked again instead of being sold to the dealer. Later, the character of the products was changed, necessitating a coarser and much softer yarn, which could have been fed much faster to the machine. Dur-

ing the ten years the business doubled, and the machine was not able to keep up with it. If too much waste accumulated, the man in charge put the superfluous waste in with the other saleable waste, in order to keep up the balance of the machine, since there was not enough space in the room for another garnett. What else could he do? Finally, this mill decided to standardize its operations, and the garnett was taken up in its turn. When it was suggested to the man to feed the waste heavier, he vehemently protested that it could not be done—it had never run any faster; besides, the machine was old, the clothing worn out, and it worked poorly. This was true; the material run through was full of nails, chips, and other hard substances, and the machine had never been properly repaired. Actual production showed that it produced between 175 and 200 pounds a day. The rolls were sent away to be put into good condition, the feeder speeded up, and the waste gradually fed heavier, until it reached the maximum feed. In the end the production was raised to 400 and 450 pounds a day. A search among the records brought the fact to light that for the last five years the average weekly reclaimable waste was about 2000 pounds and that out of a total of 500,000 pounds waste made during the five years the machine opened only 325,000 pounds, a difference of 175,000 pounds.

The opened waste was worth to the mill a shilling per pound. The selling price of the unopened waste averaged sixpence per pound, and the opening should have cost less than a halfpenny per pound, or a total of sixpence. The mill lost during five years, on account of disregarding this "trifle," over \$20,830.

The elimination of small leaks is the problem of modern manufacturers, and it is a very serious one. The control must not be burdensome and intricate. It should not become red tape or contain offensive features to the help. Neither should it be too expensive, otherwise the profits derived may be eaten up by the administration. The ultimate saving possible should always be the index for the expenditures involved.

A yearly saving of \$10,000 will warrant a yearly expenditure of \$4,000 or more. The question is also brought up: How far is it profitable to expend money to effect a saving? Modern methods of mill manage-

ment can be overdone as well as underdone. Many managements which have been progressive enough to accept the principle of modern mill management suffer to-day from over-systemization; so caution and moderate conservatism are desirable before any mill management decides to undertake such development work.

The practical application of scientific management will vary with every branch of the industry, and sometimes even in the same line. Every business has its strong and weak points peculiar to that certain establishment. While in one case irresponsible fluctuations in orders may be the cause of inefficiency, in another case lack of or a constant shift of labor may be the cause of the trouble. For the former the greatest effort should be centered on the perfection of a planning and despatching department; while for the latter the problem will be: What possible steps can be taken to bring a steady, desirable labor? Again, it may be that old customs retard desirable improvements, or encourage help of low industrial standard. There is a remedy for each, but it should be well investigated and thought over, before it is applied, as to whether the results will justify the outlay. Right here I wish to correct a fallacious belief abroad, referring to a certain phase of scientific management—namely, motion studies. I find that it is a general belief that under modern mill management principles, the detail operations must be studied with the utmost accuracy, or, in other words, motion studies instituted—i. e., unnecessary motions eliminated, which, let me frankly admit, would be quite a painful task if universally applied to the textile industry. The idea has spread since Taylor conducted his first investigation in scientific management by motion studies, and he used some space in his works on this subject. Gantt also spends quite a time on it, and finally Gilbreth filled a whole book with this subject in his admirable work on motion studies. The readers generally fail to observe that Taylor investigated labor that is all motions, the pig-iron carriers and ore shovellers; and Gilbreth performed his observations on masons and kindred labor, where everything is "motion." In digging a ditch, buffing metal, welding iron, and similar operations, the whole work depends

on motions, and the elimination of the unnecessary will bring the desired results.

This is not so important in the textile industry. Here it is not the actual motion which is of greatest importance, but the position of the worker, the tool, the light, and the time wasted through delays from waiting. Let me explain what this is by actual example. Let us take the operation of weaving, for instance. To weave, one must have time for the following operations: Running the loom, changing filling, tying up broken warp ends, picking out bad filling and other defects, fixing a broken part of the loom, changing warp.

The running of the loom is purely mechanical, without the control of the weaver, with the exception of starting and stopping, and this operation occupies only one second, and constitutes such a small fraction of the total time loss, that even if a weaver consumes twice as much time there would be no visible loss of production.

Change of Filling—The numerous time studies I have made give 0.80 minutes as a standard for an average worker. Some weavers perform this operation in half the time, but this is the time actually required to make the change, and very often a half-minute or more is consumed before the loom is started up again, which is caused by the bad position of the filling supply, bad condition of the bobbins, and poor shuttles. It is a much harder proposition to reduce this 0.80 minute, through motion studies than to find the best position for the filling rack and inaugurate a better manner of handling the filling. While on the motions I could have saved only 0.04 minute, on the delays I saved a minute.

Tying-up Broken Warp Ends.—This takes only 0.07 minute in the average, but from 0.3 up to 3 minutes is sometimes consumed in performing the operation. When breakage is too frequent, poor spinning, sizing, or warping is to blame, and the remedy should be found in those departments. Nevertheless, threads will break, and the average breakages per hour can be determined for every grade. I also observed that finding the thread on colored goods required less time in daylight than in artificial light. This is reasonable. Some mills may have poor illuminating facilities. The lights too high or too low, and poorly placed lights are a common fault. Proper illumination in most cases will cut the time required in looking for the right end into a fraction. On looms where warps of black or a very dark shade are mostly run, a white sheet of paper placed under the warp between the beam and the last harness will work like magic in the reduction of the time required for tying broken ends.

To Pick Out Bad Filling.—The cause is usually negligence on someone's part, which proper control and discipline will correct.

Fixing Broken Parts of Loom.—It would be useless to instruct the fixer how to use his hammer and screwdriver. Here, standardization of the inspection of the looms will be the remedy. The policy of inspecting looms systematically, espe-

cially when warps are changed, and preventing small imperfections from becoming larger, will cut down idleness through breakage. Also, a thorough standardization of supplies will help. The best picker-stick is the cheapest one, no matter how much it costs.

Changing Warps.—I had the most varied experience. I have records of this operation from 17 minutes up to half a day. It is never the actual work that takes long, but lack of standards and discipline. The have-everything-ready policy will eliminate running around for things in the last minute. This example refers to the whole textile industry in general. It is not always the motions that count, but the preventable waste of time. I will not cite more examples, but suggest testing it on any department.

Harrington Emerson mentions supernatural commonsense as one of the principles of scientific management. This is the true corner-stone, and for general application three principles must be worked out by the management for every department: Standards of production of production, standards of waste, standards of supplies. These three constitute the pulse of the mill, the measure, the unit, to which the actual performances are compared. To work out these standards is not such a complicated undertaking as it might at first seem. A carefully made study, using the average worker in a department, will accurately reflect the actual operation. Ten or a dozen times studies made on similar articles will give an absolute certainty for standards for every detail, and thus standards for the whole operation may be computed. This is an absolutely fair and correct record for both the mill and the worker, where an over-estimate, under-estimate, and prejudice will not enter.

Standards of Waste.—In every department a certain quantity of waste is made on every machine; this is legitimate. In drawing, for instance, some of the bands will become useless; this is waste. The same is true of spinning; some roving will become unfit for further use. In mule spinning, again, a certain length of roving must remain on the spool to make joining possible. Waste studies for a certain unit production, where care is taken that nothing is thrown into waste except the absolutely unpreventable, will give the mill officials a standard that is more than guesswork; it is based on actual facts. An undue excess of waste over the standards will generally bring out negligence or mechanical defects which otherwise would have been unobserved.

Standards of Supplies.—Recently in a mill established over thirty years it was decided that a standardization of supplies would be more advantageous than the old method. A general supply room was erected, supplies of all descriptions and machinery reserve part moved into it from every part of the mill, and an inventory taken, which revealed very queer conditions. The mill had on hand a car-load of unused machinery parts belonging to machines which long ago had been

(Continued on Page 7.)

Figures on Ball-Bearing Spindles

The table given below shows the saving to be made on 1,000 spindles, by the use of the Chapman (Ball Bearing) Gravity Spindle at a cost of \$1 a spindle, as compared with the ordinary journal bearing spindle at a cost of 50c. a spindle. Based on 70 spindles to a horse power, 1,000 spindles require 14.28-horse power, and at a cost of \$25 per horse power amounts to \$357 yearly. Thirty per cent saving of horse power by the use of the Ball Bearing Gravity Spindle amounts to \$107.10 annually.

By computing and adding interest on both the extra cost of the Ball Bearing Spindle and the saving in power for 20 years, the estimated life of a spindle, the result is as follows:

		Compound interest at 5% added.		Saving deducted.	Net result.
1st year.....	\$ 500.00	\$ 25.00 =	\$ 525.00	\$107.10	\$ 417.90
2nd year.....	417.90	20.89 =	438.79	107.10	331.69
3rd year.....	331.69	16.59 =	348.28	107.10	241.18
4th year.....	241.18	12.06 =	253.24	107.10	146.14
5th year.....	146.14	7.31 =	153.45	107.10	46.35
				Saving added.	Net saving.
6th year.....	46.35	2.32 =	48.67	107.10	58.43
7th year.....	58.43	2.92 =	61.25	107.10	168.45
8th year.....	168.45	8.42 =	176.87	107.10	286.97
9th year.....	286.97	14.35 =	301.32	107.10	408.42
10th year.....	408.42	20.42 =	428.84	107.10	535.94
11th year.....	535.94	26.80 =	562.74	107.10	669.84
12th year.....	669.84	33.49 =	703.33	107.10	810.43
13th year.....	810.43	40.52 =	850.95	107.10	958.05
14th year.....	958.05	47.90 =	1,005.95	107.10	1,113.05
15th year.....	1,113.05	55.65 =	1,168.70	107.10	1,275.80
16th year.....	1,275.80	63.79 =	1,339.59	107.10	1,446.69
17th year.....	1,446.69	72.33 =	1,519.12	107.10	1,626.22
18th year.....	1,626.22	81.31 =	1,707.53	107.10	1,814.63
19th year.....	1,814.63	90.73 =	1,905.36	107.10	2,012.46
20th year.....	2,012.46	100.62 =	2,113.08	107.10	2,220.18

SOUTHERN AGENTS

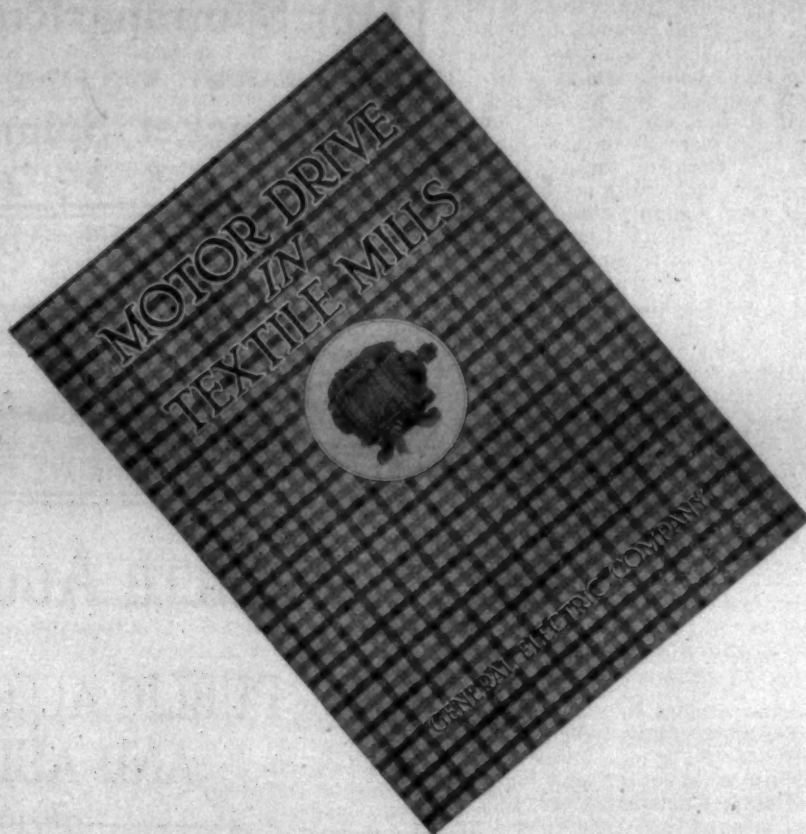
Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

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Cassella Color Company

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G-E Motors Installed in a Large Majority of all Important 1914 Extensions or New Projects

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The great popularity of these special textile motors, as shown by the rapid increase in their sales from year to year, enables this company to give the customer all the benefits of quantity buying, material testing, large scale manufacturing made exact by special jigs and templates as well as careful testing by experts.

The design of these motors shows the constant consultation of their designers with the Mill Power salesmen of the General Electric Company—men who are thoroughly familiar with textile mill practice. The operating records of all our special textile mill motors which are open for the inspection of prospective customers have resulted in greatly increased sales this year.

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For Canadian Business refer to Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Cotton Sacks For Guatemalan Coffee.

At this time, when the problem of finding new uses and outlets for the cotton crop of the United States is an acute one, there is presented an opportunity of considerable importance whereby the very cheap grades of cotton may be manufactured to advantage and find a ready and profitable sale. This is the weaving of cotton sacks in which to ship coffee, sugar, etc., for export from the countries of Central America, and possibly those of South America as well. Not only is there an opportunity for present business, but there can also be built up a business permanent in nature that should grow in volume and in value to both the manufacturers and the growers of cotton.

In Guatemala, where the coffee season opens in mid-December, there is reported an extraordinary shortage of sacks in which to market the crop. The supply of bags of jute and like material has been drawn largely from Germany in the past, with England second, these two countries shipping to Guatemala more than three-fourths of the entire amount bought annually. The European war has made it a serious problem with the coffee growers and cleaners to obtain enough sacks to take care of the output of the present season, and if hostilities are greatly prolonged in Europe cotton sacks will very probably come into wide use.

One broker in Guatemala City reports that soon after the war began, one or two of the wealthier "finca" owners paid \$1 each for the small available supply of new first-class sacks. A firm in San Francisco later entered the market with some jute sacks, 30 by 40 inches, double sewed, strong, and very durable, which had been made to hold three paper bags of cement each for export. This lot was in strong demand at 37 cents gold apiece, and there was not enough to supply the demand. They weight 1 5-8 pounds each. An American trading firm managed to get 27,000 second-hand coffee sacks and sold them fast at 17 cents each, and they were not very good sacks at that. There are very few sacks to be had now.

The new jute sacks for coffee sold before the outbreak of the European war at \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen, f. o. b. customhouse. The Guatemalan tariff on jute, henequen, and similar sacks "to contain the produce of the country" is 2 cents a kilo (2.2 pounds), payable half in gold and half in billetes, or the money of the country, which is fluctuating between 35 and 37 to 1 for gold. The new jute sacks heretofore in use weighed 28 to 32 ounces each and were designed to hold 150 pounds of coffee. The sack of best quality, made in Germany for years especially for the largest and oldest "beneficio" in Guatemala City, with the firm's mark woven in colors into the fabric, is 32 by 44 inches and averages 2 pounds in weight.

The latest available customhouse figures show that in the fiscal year 1912-13, imports from Germany of sacks of jute, henequen, etc., amounted to 534,590 kilos, valued at \$104,257; from England, 297,679 kilos,

valued at \$59,119; from the United States, 134,972 kilos, valued at \$20,248; and from France, 6,029 kilos, valued at \$1,293, the total value of jute sacks being \$181,917. It has been stated to the writer, but not verified, that the prices on American sacks were above those for English and German sacks, and the American sacks were not bought except when a supply could not be obtained from England and Germany.

The tariff of Guatemala on cotton sacks is 30 cents a kilo, as against the 2 cents a kilo for jute, and the result is seen in the small importation of this variety of sacks. The statistics for the fiscal year 1912-13 show that Germany shipped 3,847 kilos of cotton sacks, valued at \$1,565, to Guatemala; the United States 2,771 kilos, valued at \$1,528; England 131 kilos, value \$106. It will be noticed that Germany was able to import cotton from the United States or other foreign country, manufacture it, and ship the product to Guatemala and give more goods for the money than the United States. These cotton sacks were mainly used for sugar.

Some dealers in sacks and some coffee growers have expressed themselves as being not unfavorable to the use of a cotton sack for coffee and other Guatemalan products. In fact most of those interviewed were very enthusiastic over the idea, and advanced arguments to show a properly woven, heavy, and durable cotton sack would have many advantages over jute, but at the same time expressed doubt whether such a cotton sack could be manufactured in competition with jute, or at a price which would not prove too high. They pointed out as the initial handicap the tariff rates which were 28 cents per kilo higher for cotton than for jute sacks. It was argued by the local people that a tight, square weave of heavy cloth, double sewed, furnishing a lasting and dependable bag made of cotton, would be used gladly if it could be obtained at anything approximating the cost of the jute sack, even if the present difficulty in obtaining jute did not exist. One advantage suggested was that the sacks could be more easily cleaned for repeated use, and that the cotton sacks, if made properly, would probably outlast the jute and give better protection to the contents.

Aside from the demand for sacks for coffee, there is a considerable market for sacks for other crops in Guatemala, and a continuous demand for them resulting from the fact that they are the chief containers used in transporting products in a country where there are few railroads and the Indian car-gador, the pack mule, and the native cart are about the only means of transportation. At a rough estimate, the coffee crop requires between 600,000 and 700,000 sacks each year; these must be new, or second-hand sacks in the best condition. Between 60,000 and 100,000 sacks are needed each year for the sugar, the dimensions of these being about 24 by 48 inches. Some 10,000 sacks are needed for the chicle, from which chewing gum is made, and 70,000 or more for the "panela," or native sugar and molasses mixed, which is

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JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES

Southern Audit Company

(INCORPORATED)

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS

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SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

TEXTILE SERVICE

FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickersin. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

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ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

exported and used largely in the brewing of stout.

The sacks for the sugar, the coffee, and the chicke are of different sizes, adapted to the necessities of transportation. In many instances coffee and sugar must be hauled on mule back many miles over rough trails, and where there are cart roads a larger sack is desired. But with four standard sizes a manufacturer would be able to meet all demands of the trade.

When the coffee trade of Salvador, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and other points in Central America is considered in addition to that of the Republic of Guatemala, it is apparent that the demand for coffee sacks is a tremendous one, and it is fair to assume that there exists in those and other countries the same difficulty in obtaining a supply of sacks as in Guatemala. If this is only partially the case there seems to be an excellent opportunity for American manufacturers to open up a broad new field of usefulness for the low-grade cotton of the United States.

There is a movement on foot to reduce the duty on cotton sacks, and this may be done in the near future. If so, it will open the door to these articles and American manufacturers should be on the alert to take advantage of the opening.—Consular Reports.

Principles of Modern Mill Management.

(Continued from Page 2).

discarded—gears, belts, vibrators, pulleys, knuckles, and other machine parts; packages of heddles unused, but rusty and twisted; enough belting for fifty years, cracked and caked from neglect; enough oilcans to supply a mill three times the size; nails, screws, bolts, nuts, kegfuls of them, new and old mixed together. It took two days for the junk-man to cart away supplies unfit for further use, that cost thousands of dollars originally. The same mill made an article twenty years ago which required a special attachment for the looms. They made the same article last year, but new attachments were ordered, since the old ones could not be found. Overseers had changed in that department many times, so no one was to blame. These old attachments came of light during the general house-cleaning, in a neglected corner of the shed, with a heap of rubbish on the top which served as a home for a rat family of ancient lineage.

I wish I could impress strongly enough that the difference between a coin or currency and merchandise of any character is only in its form, and ill-used, wasted material differs little from the shillings put into the fire or jammed into the refuse can. No one ever heard of cheques and money in a mill unaccounted for; but for merchandise and supplies, that is another thing. It is one of the most important points of modern mill management that the only difference recognized between currency, merchandise, and supplies, is the form. They all represent value, and while for the first every mill has a responsible steward, for the second every mill should have an equally responsible stock clerk. It is not the prevention of dishonesty that makes such steps inevitable in modern management—while in some cases this is a reason, too,—but the prevention of thoughtlessness and the knowledge of human nature, which we know by experience is ever wasteful of plenty. Put out five packages of tacks for five men's use. On inspection, it will be found that the second package has been ripped open while the first is not yet entirely empty. Tacks are strewn on the shelf, on the floor. Then place only one package for the five, and you will not fail to see the difference. The first is the outcome of the psychological influence of plenty. The cost of supplies can be surprisingly cut by standardized condition.

The procedure is not a difficult one. It requires two things—a concentrated stockroom under the charge and responsibility of one man, and a perpetual stock record with fixed high and low limits. Nothing is ordered unless the stock reaches the low limit, and the quantity ordered never exceeds the high limit. What the limits should be depends entirely upon the article. A machine part or a gear which is called for only at long intervals will have but one limit; while on brooms, for instance, the low limit will be a dozen, the high limit five dozen. The rule is that the low limit will be sufficient to supply the mill during the time required for new delivery, which depends again on the article; the high limit for a supply at a reasonable time, but not to tie down too much capital. Hard-and-fast rules are impossible; individual judgment must determine what limit is the most economical.

The record is kept on a card system, and every time stock is given

out the amount is deducted, the high and low limits are marked on the card, and should the stock reach the low limit, additional supplies may be ordered at once. Supplies are given out to the departments on requisitions only, signed by the department head. In picker-sticks, spinning bands, and similar supplies, the departments carry a limited quantity; while oilcans, brooms, machine parts, etc., are carried by the stockroom entirely, and the requisition must state for which machine it is intended. These requisitions reach the manager every day, and by looking them over he is soon able to tell if the use of a certain supply increases unduly, and will be able to investigate at once.

With dependable standards for production, waste, and supplies, a mill has the assurance that wasteful expenditures will show up clearly and definitely at once, when remedy is yet possible, and not in the yearly balance in decreased profits, or even loss, when it is too late.

Manufacturing is not a purely mechanical problem, neither should it be expected that the individual manager can meet expectations unless means and ways are devised to exercise his judgment instead of splitting his time up in details, to keep the ball rolling.

Felton Warp Cleaner.

A new brush known as the "Felton Warp Cleaner" has been put on the market by the D. D. Felton Brush Co., of Atlanta, Ga.

This brush is designed to be used on warpers, either ball, beam, or denn, and is made with special bristle that remove the short leaf and specks from the yarn. A section of this brush is shown below.



Several mills have already been equipped with these brushes and tests on coarse and fine yarn and also on 2-ply yarn have been made with excellent results. It is stated that this brush does not chafe or "fuzz" the yarn but on the contrary tends to brush down outstanding "fuzz" making the yarn smoother in appearance.

Japanese Hosiery Trade in India.

The Director of Statistics of the India Government states that India's import trade in hosiery has been practically monopolized by Japan and Germany, and now it would appear that German's share of the trade would go to Japan. In 1913-14 Japan supplied hosiery to India to the value of \$2,739,000, while hosiery to the value of \$1,419,000, which was probably of Japanese origin, came from Hongkong and the Straits Settlements, and hosiery to the value of \$759,000 came from Germany. The Director of Statistics says that Japan's share in the hosiery trade of India is about twelve times that of the United Kingdom. In fact, Japan's best customer in the hosiery trade is British India, 70 per cent of the Indian imports being from Japan, whereas 10 years ago Japan supplied only 10 per cent of the Indian requirements.

Some particulars issued by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce showing the great strides made by the hosiery and knitted-goods industry in Japan, especially in connection with Indian trade, are published in the Indian Trade Journal. It is said that the largest part of these exports is knitted cotton undershirts, drawers, socks, and stockings. Silk, woolen, or mixed goods are very little shipped, though there are tangible signs of steady increase. Japanese knitted goods are in most request in British India. In China and the South Sea Islands they still have formidable rivals in British or German goods, though they are steadily gaining ground. The growing popularity of Japanese

goods with the Indian or Chinese public, it is remarked, is evidently their comparatively good quality, accounted for by the fact that, for they are cheap. Goods for intermediate grades or upward are chiefly exported to China, while cotton goods of inferior quality are shipped to India and the South Sea Islands.—Consular Reports.

W. H. BIGELOW

AGENTS FOR

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Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

Tops Reclothed. Lickerins Rewound. Cotton Mill Machinery Repaired.

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127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Contest Winners.

On this page we are publishing letters from the contest winners and next week we hope to be able to publish photographs of them.

It is rather remarkable that four out of the five prize winners live in Georgia. Does it mean that the Georgia mill men are better posted on warp preparation than those of the other states?

It is a coincidence that B. F. Houston, one of the prize winners formerly held the position of superintendent of the Fitzgerald-Cotton Mills now being held by the first prize winner, J. H. Mayes and that N. L. Whitten, for a long time held the position of overseer of weaving at Pelham, Ga., now being held by C. H. Lockman, another prize winner.

It is generally conceded that the articles contributed to the "Preparation of Warps for Weaving" contest were unusually good.

As article No. 8 by W. B. Biggers, overseer of weaving at the Gastonia (N. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co., was given honorable mention by four of the seven judges we are reprinting same for the benefit of those who wished to read it again.

Fitzgerald Cotton Mills,

Fitzgerald, Ga., Feb. 12, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Editor Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: Yours of Feb. 11th, with \$10.00 check enclosed, advising me I was winner of first prize in Warp Preparation contest received. I want to thank you and all the judges most heartily.

These contests, together with the discussions in the Bulletin, are a great help to any one, I know they are to me, and am sure is doing the textile industry lots of good. Again thanking you, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

J. H. Mayes, Jr.

Lafayette Cotton Mills

Lafayette, Ga., Feb. 11, 1915.

Clark Publishing Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen: Accept my thanks for check for my part of prize money in Warp Preparation contest. With best wishes for you and the Textile Bulletin.

Yours truly,

R. A. Whatley.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.,

Dear Sir:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your check, covering my pro-rata part of the second prize offered by you in the recent contest which has just closed, on Preparation of Warps for Weaving, in which I was fortunate, in tying with three other writers for second place.

I wish to express to you, and through you to the gentlemen who

have acted as judges in this contest, many thanks, and my high appreciation for the consideration shown the article submitted by me.

Again thanking you gentlemen, I am,

Very truly yours,
Ben F. Houston.

Pelham, Ga., Feb. 11, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: Please accept my sincere thanks for check for \$1.25 for my part of second prize in your Warp Preparation contest.

Also accept thanks for your fair and impartial manner of managing not only this contest, but all others you have had. Think the articles were splendid and am sure all of us can benefit by reading each other's articles.

Very respectfully,
C. H. Lockman.

Harmony Grove Mills,

Commerce, Ga., Feb. 11, 1915.

Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Gentlemen: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your check for \$1.25 for which please accept my thanks.

Yours truly,

N. L. Whitten.

Number Eight

by

W. B. Biggers

Overseer of Weaving
Gastonia Cotton Mfg. Co.

This article received Honorable Mention from four of the judges.

The processes through which the yarn passes before it reaches the weaving department has a wonderful effect upon the running of the work. I think it is a mistaken idea that some people have that the cheaper they get the work through the preparatory department, the lower the cost will be on the finished product. Of course, every overseer should try to get the work done as cheaply as possible, but it should not be a question of how cheap we get it, but how good.

The tendency of a great many overseers and superintendents is to rush the work through these departments, and it seems that their only object is to get a large number of pounds through at a low cost, regardless of quality.

Every overseer should make every possible effort to keep the lumps and gouts out of the yarn, but if they are made, special efforts should be made to clean the yarn of as many of these imperfections as possible at the spoolers. Particular attention should be paid to having the thread guide so adjusted that all lumps and gouts in the yarn will be removed.

This will necessitate more piecing up but it is better to piece up then later on. Every overseer should see that as great a length of yarn as possible is run on every bobbin. Doffers should not be allowed to doff the spinning frames until the bobbins are full, because increased length of yarn on each bobbin will increase the production on the spoolers and also decrease

the number of knots in your warp yarn. Each spooler tender should be supplied with a good knot-tyer and it should be inspected at least once a day to see if it is tying a perfect knot. The bobbin holder should be looked after and adjusted so as to not put any unnecessary strain on the yarn. The speed on a spooler should not be run too high, because excessive speed causes more breakage and weakens the yarn.

The spooler hand should not be allowed to turn the yarn loose too quickly after tying a knot, thus causing the yarn to kink.

Kinks will cause the threads to break when they come to the beamers. If the kink does not pull out at the beamers it will cause trouble at the looms.

Warping or Beaming.

The greatest trouble with bad running warpers is that the creels are not properly erected, if the creel is not set at the proper angle it will give the wrong angle to the spools so that there will be too much friction on the spools. This fault causes the yarn to stretch and break.

The warper hand can spoil a good warp by allowing the drop wires to become clogged up with lint so that the frame does not stop when a thread breaks.

If the warper tender is not a careful operator, we get high and low selvages, loose ends, which means a decrease in production and an increase in waste and cost in the weaving department.

Don't run too high a speed on your warpers. It will not increase your production, but it will increase the breaking of ends. If you run your warpers on high speed when an end breaks the momentum of the beam and cylinder will cause the machine to make several revolutions after the belt is shifted to the loose pulley, thus making it impossible to piece up an end properly, which will cause a draw back and a broken end on the slasher and a loose end on your loom. High speed will also cause the spools in the creel to run off a large amount of slack yarn when the warper stops, thus making kinks in the yarn and causing a lot of trouble in the weave room, especially with warp stop-motions. When getting up a broken end on the section beam, great care should be taken to get it up straight and not get it crossed under one or two other threads as this will cause the thread to break at the slasher and cause a missing thread in the warp when it goes to the loom.

Especially care should be taken in setting the comb so as to have the section beam as even and uniform in size as possible, and not get one high and low selvage. All weavers know that a bad running selvage means bad cloth, seconds and a loss of production.

And so these little things could be multiplied until one becomes impressed with the fact that a goodly portion of the weaving is done in the warp preparation room. If we stop and think that the cost of weaving in some cases more than equals the cost of spinning and preparing the yarn for the weave room, and besides 75 per cent of the bad work that is made in a well regulated weave room can be traced directly to some defect in the

preparation and that with a little extra effort on the part of the overseer in the spooling and beaming, the defects could be greatly reduced at practically no extra cost, the weaving production would be greatly increased and the total cost of production reduced. The weaver and the loom can turn off only a certain percentage of production, depending entirely upon the strength of the yarn and the condition the work is delivered to them.

Thus the weave room and the mills financial welfare suffer for the bad work done in the other departments.

Slashing.

Next we come to the slasher. This is one of the most important machines for preparing yarn for the weave room. In the slasher we can improve poor yarn to a certain extent, and ruin the best yarn that was ever made. Let us say now that the breaking strength of the yarn is up to the standard and the carding and spinning is all right, yet the weaving is running bad, production poor and the percentage of seconds way up.

Of course the superintendent goes to see the overseer of weaving to see what the trouble is. Usually the overseer will say that the yarn is so bad and rotten and weak that it will not run. Don't you see those weavers over there bent over their looms tying ends and drawing in threads?

Now let us see some of the causes for the warps not running good when the yarns are good. Not cooking the size properly is one. Size should be cooked not less than 45 minutes. Sizing too light or too heavy, too much friction on the yarn at the slasher, thus stretching the life out of the yarn, too much steam in the cylinders, thus baking the yarn and making it harsh, hard and brittle and weak, are other causes. If the slasher tender allows his machine to stop an undue length of time the size will cake on the yarn. A careless slasher hand will sometimes allow the size to become too thin by turning on too much steam in the size vat. The condition of the squeeze rollers, too much or too little slasher cloth being used on the rollers causes defects. Yarn should not be run on the loom beam when damp or wet, as it tends to stick together, mildew and rot the yarn, making bad weaving and spoiling the goods.

The admission of size to the size box or vat requires watchfulness so as to keep about the same quantity in the box right along and to frequently admit a new supply in small quantities. As the size is boiled while in the box by means of steam injected through pipes this has a constant tendency to reduce the consistency of the size by condensation of the steam, and if long intervals elapse between the times of admitting fresh size the mixture is apt to become too thin. It is important to carefully regulate the amount of steam admitted to boil the size. There should be enough steam admitted to keep the size good and hot so that it will penetrate the yarn because we want the size in the yarn and not on the outside. The pressure of steam used in the cylinders varies from 4 lbs. to 15 lbs. A high pressure of steam is used on single cylinder slashers

and sometimes on double cylinders when coarse yarn is being slashed, also when a high percentage of size is applied or for a warp with a large number of ends. Of course if you run your slasher at a high speed you must increase your steam pressure. Low pressures are used on fine yarns or warps with a small number of ends also on slow running machines.

An important matter in connection with size is the proportion of the ingredients to be used and the method of mixing them. Almost every mill has a different mixing. The reason of this is that the overseer of each mill has found what they consider the most appropriate mixing for their class of goods and to suit the climate and atmospheric conditions under which they work. One mill may desire to put on larger percentage of size than another mill even on the same class of goods in order to gain weight, or one overseer may have made a special study of sizing in order to make a mixing as economical as possible, while others may have a wasteful system of size mixings. The results is that there are hundreds of mixings in use and it is very difficult, if not impossible to give a standard mixing that will be recognized as satisfactory by the majority of mill men on account of the great variety of opinions. A warp of fine hard twisted yarn requires a heavier mixing than coarse yarn. It has not the same tendency to absorb the size. For fine yarns it should be made heavy and boiled at least for one hour. We should select a starch and a compound suitable for the style of goods being woven and when we get the desired results cut out experimenting.

During the running of a set the only stoppage which ought to take place or should take place is for the purpose of doffing the loom beams, as they are filled, it is a motto among slasher men to "keep going." Better work can be done by continuous running.

If the warp is soft or sized too light it will chafe the fibres and cause the threads to become weak and break. If the warp is hard or sized too heavy it will be hard, harsh and brittle and will run very badly, especially in dry weather.

In conclusion, let me say that I have always found that eternal push was the price of success and the only secret is to keep the belt on the tight pulley.

Practical.

Cause of Rolled Selvage.

Editor:

Would like to ask through the columns of your paper the following:

What is the cause and remedy of rolled selvages in cloth when put through the wash box preparatory to finishing? Goods are a three harness twill, two up and one down, 12s warp and 26s filling.

Roll Selvages.

Motor Drive in Textile Mills.

The General Electric Company is advertising on page 8 of this issue a very interesting book, "Motor Drive in Textile Mills." These books can be obtained free by anyone who desires them by addressing the Publicity Department, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., or any of their offices. Mention that you saw the advertisement in the Southern Textile Bulletin.

When Most Accidents Happen.

Science has discovered that a very close relation exists between a person's degree of fatigue and accidents. The time when a man is feeling more worn out both mentally and physically is the time when he is most liable to be hurt or killed or to be the cause of one of his associates meeting with an accident.

Most accidents in factories and other places are due to some careless or thoughtless act. Such an act, it will usually be found, is in turn due to fatigue which fills a man with a blind desire to get to the end of the job.

That this is not mere theory is shown by studies recently made in Illinois, Wisconsin and other States. Analysis of the reports of industrial accidents proved conclusively that the number of accidents increase as the working day advances. The nearer it gets to the hour for the whistle to blow the more careless a man becomes and the more likely to take some chance which will end in injury or death.

Thus, in Illinois, seventy-nine accidents occurred between the hours of seven and 7:59, one hundred and fifty between 8:00 and 8:59, one hundred and ninety-three between 9:00 and 9:59, two hundred and forty-six between 10:00 and 10:59, and two hundred and fifty-seven between 11:00 and 11:59. There was, you see, a steady increase in the number of accidents as the morning advanced.

Investigations in Europe indicate the same intimate relation between weariness of body and mind and the frequency of accidents. All these facts make science convinced that fatigue gradually upsets those nice adjustments of the living organism upon which depend efficient labor and the safety of the laborer.

The margin of safety in modern industry is extremely small. It is measured too frequently by fractions of an inch. Reduce the alertness and the exactness with which the body responds to the necessities of its labor and by just so much have you increased the liability that your hand or foot will be misplaced, the fraction which means mutilation or perhaps death.

In the same way the more alert and exact you can make your body's response to the necessities of labor the less liable you and those around you will be to accidents.

Of course, it is impossible to prevent fatigue. So long as the body and the mind are called upon to perform their functions of laboring and thinking, they are bound to become wearied. All science can hope to do is to reduce fatigue to a minimum and to teach workers to maintain an ample reserve force on which they can draw when necessity requires.

Fatigue cannot be reduced to a minimum, or the number of accidents lessened simply by shortening the length of the working day. As a rule, it is not so much overwork as what a man does outside his working hours which makes him break under the strain and become careless of life and limb. Work itself is not the great source of the nervous tendency of our times, and many authorities believe that most of us would live in far greater dan-

ger to health if our work were made easier and our hours of labor shorter.

There is a twofold solution of the problem of reducing fatigue and the accidents it causes. For professional, business and other men, whose work is so varied that it seldom becomes monotonous, the question is very largely one of personal

hygiene—the proper care of one's mind and body.

When tasks are monotonous there must be in addition industrial hygiene. By this is meant proper working conditions—clean, light, well ventilated factories, stores and offices; reasonable hours; repression of unnecessary noise, and, wherever possible, occasional change of labor. —Square Deal Magazine.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other States. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914, Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

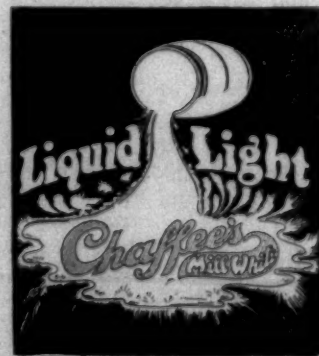
If you have a plant to locate let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service, if desired.

M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural Commissioner, Southern Railway
Room 129. Washington, D. C.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1915.

Contest Winners.

Since December 1st we have been running a contest for the best practical paper on "Preparation of Warps for Weaving," and last week we announced the decision of the seven judges.

J. H. Mayes, superintendent of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills, was declared to be winner of the first prize and had the honor of winning over his thirty-seven competitors by a good margin.

R. A. Whatley, superintendent of the Lafayette Cotton Mills, Fayette, Ga., N. L. Whitten, overseer of weaving at the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., C. H. Lockman, overseer of weaving at the Pelham Mfg. Co., Pelham, Ga., and B. F. Houston, Monroe, N. C., tied for second place.

The articles contributed to this contest will be printed in book form and be the most valuable book on warp preparation that can be obtained, for it will hold the practical ideas of thirty-eight practical men.

These books can be obtained free with one year's subscription to the Southern Textile Bulletin.

The Ship Purchase Bill.

We have often stated that we have no political affiliations and care little what political party is in power, in fact, we do not believe that it makes much real difference to the average man what political party controls the affairs of this country.

We did not agree with the Democratic party on the tariff bill that was enacted for we believe in a protective tariff and consider that the cuts made were deeper in many cases than could be in any way justified.

The liveliest issue in the political arena today is the Ship Purchase Bill, now before Congress and the enactment of which is uncertain.

We want more ships for the transportation of our goods to foreign countries and do not care how the increase of shipping facilities is secured.

If it is necessary for the Government to purchase and operate ships in order to give us ample shipping facilities, we are heartily in favor of their purchase.

For years this country has been crippled in its commerce by the interests that control shipping while

they tried to force through Congress a ship subsidy bill which was to a large extent a graft.

In spite of the graft feature and the methods of the ship subsidy lobby we were willing for a ship subsidy bill to be passed because we thought it would widen our commerce and the benefits to our industries and to the people at large would be so great as to make the evils of small moment in proportion.

Those who howled for many years for this government to pay a subsidy to ships to carry our goods abroad now cry out against this same government buying merchant ships outright instead of spending large sums annually as subsidies.

This country has too long paid a price in order to allow the shipping and ship building industry to thrive and the time has come to extend our commerce even if we have to sacrifice the shipping and ship-building industry upon the altar of general welfare.

If a man has a diseased limb the doctors amputate it rather than allow his entire body to die. This country is suffering from lack of world commerce and if it is necessary to sacrifice the ship building industry in order to revive we say amen, and say it loud.

Whenever anything is said about the government undertaking such work, many rise up and shout paternalism, but we are not afraid of paternalism and welcome it in every case where it will benefit our industries and the people as a whole.

For many years a powerful lobby and the cry of paternalism kept us from having a parcel post system, but we have it today and the evils that were predicted have not come to pass.

The powerful shipping industry may defeat the ship purchase bill at this Congress but it appeals to the people of the United States as a sensible measure and the force of public opinion will eventually send it through Congress just as it did the parcel post bill.

The day will come before long when we will have Government merchant ships, officered by graduates of the Naval Academy plying between our ports and those of South America and those ships will bring us trade that will consume a large volume of our cotton goods.

These views may appear radical to some but we had rather be radical than to oppose a progressive measure for the extension of our commerce simply because it might smack of paternalism.

Requirements for Textile Tester.

We recently published correspondence between ourselves and U. S. Senator Lee S. Overman relative to the educational requirements

contained in the Civil Service examinations for textile tester. We give below letters received this week from Senator Overman and regret very much that nothing could be done about the matter for it is manifestly unfair to require a four-years college education.

United States Senate.

February 9th, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

My dear Sir: The enclosed letter from Commissioner Galloway, of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, is self-explanatory. I regret that the Commission has deemed it inadvisable to make any change in the conditions of the examination as announced.

Very sincerely yours,

Lee S. Overman.

United States Civil Service Commission

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3, 1915.

Hon. Lee S. Overman,

United States Senate.

My dear Senator Overman:

Replying to your letter of January 30, with reference to the examination recently held for specialist in cotton testing, you are advised that the point you raise concerning the requirement of a college education as a prerequisite for admission to this examination was carefully considered before the announcement was issued. It is the Commission's practice, wherever possible, in conformity with the duties to be performed to include as an alternative of education a given amount of experience. This is possible for positions where the duties to be performed are of such a character as not to require any high degree of education qualifications. In the particular case in question, a representative of the Commission conferred with the Chief of the Office of Markets and Rural Organization, and was assured that the duties to be performed by the appointees from this examination would involve technical knowledge in the testing of fibres for tensile strength, etc., and that the requirement of a college degree was necessary to insure securing persons competent to perform the work.

Forty-four applications have been received for this examination, of which twenty-eight are from Southern States. Under these circumstances it seems inadvisable to make any change in the conditions of the examination as announced.

The letter of Mr. David Clark, of the Southern Textile Bulletin, enclosed with yours, is returned herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. M. Galloway

PERSONAL NEWS

G. C. Cook is now fixing looms at the Greenwood (S. C.) Mills.

J. H. Dixon has resigned as second hand in spinning at Siluria, Ala.

J. F. Pruitt is now overseer of spinning at the Marlboro Mills No. 1 and 2, McColl, S. C.

F. C. Rollins is now night carder and spinner at the Belmont Mills, Shelby, N. C.

J. R. Puckett, of Cochran, Ga., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Edenton Cotton Mills.

Jas Goff has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Buck Creek Cotton Mills, Siluria, Ala.

W. L. Messick has resigned as overseer of dyeing at Steele's Mills, Rockingham, N. C.

N. D. Deadwiler is now master mechanic at the Panola Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

John McInnis of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position with one of the mills at Kannapolis, N. C.

C. E. Humphries has accepted a position as stenographer at the Cleg-horn Mills, Rutherfordton, N. C.

J. F. Pennington has resigned as superintendent of the Raeford Power & Mfg. Co., Raeford, N. C.

L. W. Dixon has resigned as overseer of carding at the Longhurst Cotton Mills, Roxboro, N. C.

I. W. Bridges has resigned as overseer of carding at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

Sam Kitchens is now second hand in weaving at the Montala Mfg. Co., Montgomery, Ala.

W. R. Stevenson has become second hand in carding at the Capelsie Mills, Troy, S. C.

E. P. Neighbors has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Capelsie Mill, Troy, S. C.

John Moss has resigned his position with the Avondale (Ala.) Mills to accept one with the Postex Cotton Mills, Post City, Texas.

S. C. Howell has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Capelsie Mills, Troy, S. C.

T. D. Batten is now second hand in spinning at the Capelsie Mills, Troy, S. C.

J. H. Fields, overseer of spinning at the Riverside Mills, Anderson, S. C., has also taken charge of the spinning at the Toxaway Mills.

S. T. Hughes, formerly master mechanic at the Abbeville (S. C.) Mills, is now filling a position at Elberton, Ga.

J. W. Reynolds has been promoted from second in day carding to overseer of night carding at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.

W. P. Legrand has been transferred from night overseer of carding to outside overseer at the Franklin Mills, Concord, N. C.

Tom Brackett has resigned his position at the Buffalo Mills, Stubbs, N. C., to accept one at the Clover (S. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co.

Chas. Hoffman has resigned his position at the Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co., to accept one at the Dan River Mills, Schoolfield, Va.

F. M. Langston, of Social Circle, Ga., has become overseer of the cloth room at the Fairmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

D. L. Allen, of West Durham, N. C., has returned to his former position as card grinder at the Erwin Mills No. 1, of that place.

Guss Shaw has resigned as card grinder at the Erwin Mills No. 1, West Durham, N. C., and now has a similar position at the Royal Cotton Mills, Wake Forest, N. C.

Ed Farrell, formerly superintendent of the Itasca Mfg. Co., Itasca, Texas, has accepted a similar position with the Hillsboro (Texas) Cotton Mills.

V. C. Meyers has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Fairmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co., and accepted a similar position at the Wylie Mills, Chester, S. C.



ALBANY GREASE

gives perfect lubrication for all kinds of mill machinery. It will not leak or drip from bearings. It is efficient and economical. Write for samples and cup. * No charge.

YOUR DEALER SELLS ALBANY GREASE.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY

708-10 Washington St., New York.

W. D. Lawson has resigned as overseer of carding at the Edenton Cotton Mills, Edenton, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Kinston (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

A. I. McDonald, superintendent of the St. Pauls (N. C.) Cotton Mills, paid us a visit this week while attending the Laymen's Missionary Convention at Charlotte.

J. M. Hogan is now general superintendent of the Ida Yarn Mill, the Springfield Cotton Mill and the Richmond Cotton Mill, all of Laurel Hill, N. C.

W. E. G. Robinson, vice-president and general manager of the Robinson Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., has been elected manager of the Linden Mills, Davidson, N. C.

Chas. H. Boyd, who recently resigned as superintendent of the Jewel Mill, Troy, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Dunn Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.

O. J. Haralson, formerly master mechanic at the Eva June and Central Mills, Sylacuga, Ala., is now chief engineer for the Dunlevie Lumber Corp., Allenhurst, Ga.

A. Frank Bruton, formerly superintendent of Hartwell, Ga., Mills, has accepted the position of superintendent and assistant to president of the Dacotah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.

S. P. Bland, formerly of Cliffside, now holding an important position with New Erlanger Mills at Lexington, spent several days in the county this week visiting friends and relatives.—Rutherfordton (N. C.) Sun.

Woman as Second Hand.

It is of interest to note that Mrs. Sarah Pope, who is employed at the Barker Cotton Mills, Mobile, Ala., has been promoted to the position of second hand in weaving at that mill.

Dixie Mill,

LaGrange, Ga.

A. Culberson Superintendent
J. T. Reaves Carder
A. L. Whetstone Spinner
T. L. Cantrell Weaver
J. R. Sarge Cloth Room
J. E. Howell Master Mechanic

LaGrange Mill,

LaGrange, Ga.

J. A. Baugh, Jr. Superintendent
P. T. Sparks Carder
D. G. Reid Spinner
James Escott Weaver
H. W. Carlisle Master Mechanic

Unity Cotton Mill,

LaGrange, Ga.

Wm. H. Turner Superintendent
A. J. Todd Carder
W. R. Howard Spinner
J. I. Reeves Weaver
M. J. Hallman Cloth Room
C. P. Deal Master Mechanic

Unity Spinning Mill,

LaGrange, Ga.

S. Y. Austin Superintendent
C. D. Huss Carder
T. B. Kersey Spinner
J. G. Sayers Twisting
W. S. Jenkins Master Mechanic

WE HOLD OUR TRADE

By maintaining Quality and Uniformity.

By giving the Trade a Sizing that is ALL SIZING and absolutely no water used in its manufacture Our Chief Aim is to please our customers and produce better results for less money.

We have confidence enough in our goods to send sample barrel on approval, freight paid, and a practical man to demonstrate our claims.

THE KEEVER BROS. CO.,
Manufacturers of "K. B." SPECIAL SIZING.

289 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Bladenboro, N. C.—The Bladenboro Cotton Mills are now being operated on day and night run.

Gastonia, N. C.—J. L. Separk and J. L. Gray state to be incorrect the report that they have sold their interest in the Gray Mfg. Co.

Laurel Hill, N. C.—The Ida Yarn Mill has been standing this week to build a new waste way to the dam. While standing they had a large force of men overhauling machinery and lining the shafting. They will start Monday morning.

Batesville, Miss.—The Batesville Fibre Co. has succeeded the Panola Cordage Co. The new company starts with a capital stock of \$30,000 and in addition to adding a bleachery, has changed the product to cotton felting, and kindred products.

Rome, Ga.—J. F. Allison, R. L. Critchfield and A. B. Davis of Calhoun, Ga., will organize company with \$25,000 capital stock to build bleachery; clean cotton linters used in manufacture of absorbents and explosives; use about 40,000 gals. water daily.

Durham, N. C.—The Commonwealth Mills, which have been idle for several years will probably resume operation. Internal troubles which were largely responsible for the mill being idle are said to have been settled by the purchase of a considerable amount of additional stock by Brodie L. Duke, who now controls the plant.

Greenville, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Parker Cotton Mills was held on Wednesday morning and resulted in the reelection of all former directors. The date of annual meeting was changed to the third Wednesday in August. No important action was taken and no reorganization plans were considered.

Gainesville, Ga.—The Gainesville hosiery mills are now a certainty.

The mills are capitalized at \$200,000, and when in operation will manufacture five hundred dozen pairs of hose per day. The company will purchase what is known as the Georgia Cotton Mills, which is technically known as a spinning or yarn mill and will manufacture their own yarn or thread for the hosiery mill.

The spinning mills is a three story building located on six and three-quarter acres of land, and has 2,680 spindles. The hosiery mills proper will be built facing the yarn mill and will be a structure of 150 by 50 feet, three stories high.

This company will manufacture hosiery for export business and it is believed that the entire output of the mills will be sold in South America. Work will begin at once on the building.

Girard, Ala.—About twenty-five employees were put to work in the Girard Cotton Mill this week, the card room, picker room and a number of the drawing frames being put in operation.

As soon as enough yarn is spun the weave room will start up, then there will be about two hundred people who will get employment.

The new looms which were placed in this mill recently will result in a less number of employees being given work than there was heretofore.

Greenville, S. C.—The Greenville Chamber of Commerce has been requested by the California Cotton Mills Company at Oakland, to furnish that concern information as to the advantages derived from the establishment of manufactories in the Greenville district, or anywhere in the Southern States. Several inquiries are made as to the rate of taxation, the price of coal, hydro-electric power and other information, which is indication of the company's desire to invest in this section.

Burlington, N. C.—With the returning of the Scott-Mebane Manufacturing Company to active operation after having had its plant closed since Fall, 125 hands again have work on full time and there are no idle shop wheels in Burlington. The town has never been much affected by the depression of the past half-year, and now appears to have gained added impetus.

The hosiery mills are running night and day. The Lakeside Cotton Mills, haking goods for export trade solely, are filling orders. Every plant appears to have enough business already in sight to keep full forces on at full time, and in some cases the manufacturers can do even better than that.

Greenville, S. C.—The Judson Mills will manufacture the goods from which the spring uniforms of the Winthrop College girls at Rock Hill, will be made. B. E. Geer, president of the Judson Mills, received a letter announcing that the sample which he submitted had been adopted. The order will be for 3,000 yards of reception voile, finished in pure white. Miss Lillie McK. Richards, chairman of the uniform committee of Winthrop, wrote Mr. Geer that his mill would be awarded the contract.

Some time since Winthrop decided to patronize home industries, if practicable, and to this end asked several mills for samples of goods suitable for uniforms. Winthrop is the first college, so far as is known here, to take such a step. The action of the institution is in line with the "wear more cotton goods" movement, and also with the tendency to patronize the industries at home, whenever conditions justify.

Asheville, N. C.—The issuance of a call for bids for the construction work at the plant of the French Broad Manufacturing Company presages developments at the mills of the local manufacturing plant. The sum of \$150,000 will be spent in the erection of a cotton warehouse, a spinning mill of 5,000 spindles and dwelling houses for operatives. The call for bids provides that the contractors shall have their figures ready for inspection by the twentieth of the present month, which indicates that immediate steps are contemplated.

R. C. von Bayer of the New York office of the manufacturing concern, stated that it originally was intended to build the structures separately, although it is believed now that a saving can be effected by the awarding of a contract for the performance of the contract in bulk.

Charlotte Cotton Fibre Plant Burned. Proximity Manufacturing Co. to Install Dairy.

The plant of the Charlotte Cotton Fibre Co., of Charlotte, N. C., was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday night.

In addition to the main plant that was burned there was a quantity of goods in process of manufacture and a lot of waste cotton in the storehouse immediately adjoining. All of this, with the exception of some of the waste in the storerooms was a total loss. There was absolutely nothing saved from the main plant save a few files and some odds and ends of little consequence. Loss was estimated at \$50,000 to \$60,000.

The company, which does a waste and linter roworking business, has been in business for several years and had been doing a thriving business. C. O. Brown is president and treasurer of the concern. J. R. McDonald, vice president and superintendent and Arthur Brown secretary. They will probably rebuild.

Unique Contest at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill.

An unusually interesting and unique contest was held at Chadwick-Hoskins, Charlotte, N. C., on Saturday, February 13, when 20 pretty girls gownned in dainty white frocks of their own making, passed one at a time before the four judges whose duty it was to decide which had won the prizes so generously offered by H. H. Boyd.

The dresses were all worthy of special mention and showed great skill in making. Finally seven were chosen and each dress considered more carefully again. Mr. Boyd kindly came to the rescue and offered still another prize that the decision might be a little easier and at last the difficult question was decided, perhaps not quite unanimously but as nearly so as possible where the work was so uniformly good.

Those winning the prizes were as follows:

Miss Nettie Hall, first prize, \$10; Mrs. Annie Crouch, second prize, \$5;

Miss Lilly Morris, third prize, \$2.50; Miss Nellie Ingle, fourth prize, \$2.50; Miss Annie May Caton, additional prize, \$1.

Little Miss Caton deserves special mention because she is but 15 years old and made her dress without assistance. Miss Ovella Padgett and Mrs. Bingham were close seconds to the prize winners.

The building in which the contest was held is a club house which has been built for the good of the employees. It contains shower baths, pool tables and an assembly room in which various events of a social intellectual or religious nature may be held.

This contest has grown out of a club which holds its meetings on Thursday evenings. The girl members of this club take up various questions of interest to them and are ably led by Miss Boyd.

The Proximity Manufacturing Company of Greensboro, N. C., is planning to have an up-to-date dairy, which will cater almost exclusively to the families of the three mill villages of Proximity, Revolution and White Oak. W. B. Thacker of High Point, N. C., an experienced dairyman, has been chosen to have the management of the dairy. A large number of cows will be purchased. Barns and other buildings will be erected. The Messrs. Cone were induced to open the dairy on account of the death rate among the families of the operatives. Respite the fact that trained nurses and physicians are provided the number of deaths is still regarded as too high.

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 4, 1915.
To the Members of American Manufacturers' Association.

Gentlemen: The next annual convention of the Association will be held in Memphis, Tenn., April 13-14 at the Hotel Chisca. The hotel will make reservations as members request.

Application has been made to the railroads for reduced round trip rates, but we do not yet know what these rates will be—you will be advised later.

One of the objects considered by the Board of Governors in selecting Memphis was the securing of attendance by a large number of Western jobbers with whom members have long done business, but had slight opportunity of personal acquaintance. The Board wishes you to write all your western, as well as other trading connections, urgent invitations to attend this meeting and join in the discussions of trade questions.

A plan was suggested of chartering a boat to carry as many of the members as wished to go to New Orleans, down the Mississippi River, but investigation has proved that

this plan is impracticable as there are only small and slow freight boats plying the river at present. Some number a members might like to go by train, and if sufficient number are interested, a special train might be engaged to leave Memphis at night and arrive in New Orleans next morning. The writer will be pleased to make arrangements for all who advise in advance their wishes. A day or two could be spent very advantageously there among the cotton interests and sightseeing.

In order that the program of the Memphis Meeting be most beneficial and interesting, we invite suggestions of topics to be discussed, both by invited speakers and by the members. The program is now under consideration and your prompt suggestions will be appreciated.

There are many men connected directly and indirectly with cotton manufacturing who are not, but should be, members of the Association, and the officers and board urge you to secure their membership and attendance at this meeting. The invitation of Memphis has been continuous and urgent for a number of years and we are hopeful of a large attendance.

C. B. Bryant, Secretary.
T. I. Hickman, President.

"New-Uses-For-Cotton" Exhibit.

The American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is planning to hold an exhibit in Augusta, Ga., early in March for all persons interested in the growing of cotton, in any of its branches; the manufacture of cotton, in all its departments; the handling of cotton in all its phases; the sale of cotton, wholesale and retail; and in the campaign for "new uses of cotton."

The exhibit is to be most attractively novel. There will be no charge of any kind. No subscription will be sought. Nothing will be offered for sale. To add to the social feature, tea will be served and most delightful vocal and instrumental music will be rendered.

Ladies will be present in cotton attire, illustrating thoroughly the availability of cotton fabric for this purpose and the most delightful surprises await those who view milady dress in all-cotton.

There will be men there wearing khaki uniforms, suits of cotton cord; janitors, firemen, policemen, motor-men, conductors, all in cotton. There will be exhibits of all styles of cotton goods for wearing purposes and for household use—damask, towels, spreads, sheets, pillowcases, curtains, upholstered goods, etc. The multiplicity of the display will be educative, not only to cotton manufacturers and cotton goods salesmen, but to householders—and to the South, as well as to the East.

Leading Augustans and a number



Spinners Run More Sides

The following letter was written to one of our foremen:

We have now had the Turbo-Humidifier in operation nearly three months, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the same.

We have had no trouble whatever with the system during this time, and your own personal work upon the job was most excellent.

I have had experience with nearly all of the standard types of humidifiers, but the Turbo in my opinion excels at every point. I firmly believe that it is a direct saving of nearly 3 per cent. in the matter of invisible waste, besides enabling us to use stock that heretofore was unavailable and valueless. Our spinners run more sides, thereby increasing the individual earnings. The Turbo practically cares for itself and needs little or no attention, after being properly adjusted.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.
J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

TEXTILE BOOKS

Carding and Spinning, by G. F. Ivey.—Price \$1.00. A practical book on carding and spinning which will be found useful.

Carding Lessons for the Mill Boy—Vaughan—Price \$1.00. A practical carder. Written especially for young carders.

Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations—By D. A. Tompkins—Price \$5.00. An elementary text book for textile schools and self-instruction. Every operation in the ordinary cotton mill is explained simply and with the use of illustrations. Contains much information of value to the experienced man. 395 pages; 33 illustrations; cloth.

Plain Series of Cotton Spinning Calculations—by Cook—\$1.00. A unique and valuable book giving the calculations used in mixing, carding, drawing, and spinning cotton, also original drawings showing points where changes of drafts, speeds, etc., should be made. Setting, production, doublings. 90 pages; freely illustrated; cloth.

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

of visitors have interested themselves to contribute to the completeness of the exhibit. Mr. Spencer Bowden, of Fall River, Mass., who is stopping at the Bon Air; Mr. Geo. R. Sterns, of the Riverdale Mills, Augusta, Ga.; Mr. T. S. Raworth, of the Sibley Manufacturing Company; Mr. John A. Law of the Spartanburg, S. C. Cotton Mills; Mr. R. M. Miller, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., and Mr. T. I. Hickman, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, are the advisory committee having the enterprise in charge.

The purpose of the display is purely and simply an exhibit of the very highest type, made by the cotton manufacturers of the country, to illustrate what they can do and to stimulate the buying and use of cotton goods of every description Augusta merchants, as well as the merchants of the United States, will handle cotton goods more extensively during the coming summer than ever before. A most encouraging increased demand therefore is springing up on every hand in the republic.

The exposition which is being arranged will be of importance to, of information to, and of value to, every man in the United States concerned in cotton—its planting, growth, marketing, manufacture, and its sale in the raw and manufactured forms.

National Child Labor Bill Passed House.

Washington, D. C.—The Palmer bill to bar products of child labor from interstate commerce was passed by the House Monday night 232 to 44 after a lively debate and the issuance of a writ of arrest for absentees to suppress a filibuster.

Opposition to the bill, led by Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, was based on the contention that it interfered with the State's rights.

The measure declares it unlawful for producers, manufacturers or dealers to ship or deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the products of mine or quarry made wholly or in part by children under 16 years old, or products of mills, canneries, workshops, factories or manufacturing establishments made by children under 14 or those between 14 and 16 who work more than eight hours a day, or more than six days a week or after 7 o'clock at night.

Inspection by the Department of Labor would be authorized and fines of from \$100 to \$1,000 or imprisonment from one month to a year, or both imposed for violation. When Representative Palmer proposed suspension of the rules to pass the bill several Southern members protested and started a filibuster marked by repeated points of no quorum, roll-calls and rulings.

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Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market continued to hold steady last week and the increased firmness is causing jobbers and retail distributors to watch prices closely. Contracts for future delivery are being placed to run further ahead than was the case a week ago, as every indication points to further price advances. Buyers are fairly certain that prices will not go lower than they are at present.

Cloth markets were steady last week, although the sales for the week were not as large as those of the previous week. There is considerable hesitancy on the part of both buyers and sellers because of the question as to whether present prices are satisfactory.

The market on standard gray goods, though not so active last week, was firm, the prices quoted by mills on goods for future delivery were stronger and there was less tendency to sell at current prices. Manufacturers are looking for higher prices on account of the higher price of cotton. They booked a good business during January and are therefore in a position where they are not obliged to take orders at reduced prices in order to keep their mills in operation.

Spring business, while developing slowly, is steadily increasing. Large stocks of wash goods have not yet been taken by the retail trade, but white goods are in much better demand. The normal demand for summer underwear and hosiery has not been reached, but the demand is growing better. Bleached cottons have sold in larger quantities during the past few weeks than they have in years. Organdies have been active in spot lots, large stocks having been moved from the mills.

The Fall River print cloth market was quiet last week, with small sales and light demand. Prices however, remained the same. During the week the larger part of the business was for spot and near-by delivery, and where contracts were placed they did not run further ahead than the last of April. Wide and medium width goods were in the best demand, narrow goods being dull. Manufacturers are confident that the slump last week was only temporary and better business is looked for very soon.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., std	2 7-8	—
28-inch, 64x60s	2 3-4	—
Gray goods, 39-inch,		
68x72s	4 1-2	4 5-8
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	0 7-2	—
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	4 1-8	—
4-yard, 80x80s	5 7-8	6
Brown drills, std	6 1-4	7
Sheetings, So., std	6 1-4	6 1-2
3-yard, 48x48s	5 1-2	5 3-4
4-yard, 56x60s	4 5-8	4 3-4
4-yard, 48x48s	4 1-4	—
4 1-2-yard, 44x44s	3 7-8	—
5-yard, 48x48s	3 1-2	—

Denims, 9-oz.	12 1-2	16
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	10 1-2	—
Oliver Extra, 3-oz	10 1-2	—
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-in.		
duck	12 3-4	—
Ticking, 8-ounce	11 1-2	—
Standard prints	4 3-4	—
Standard ginghams	6 1-4	—
Fine dress ginghams	7 1-2	9 1-4
Kid finished cambrics	3 3-4	4

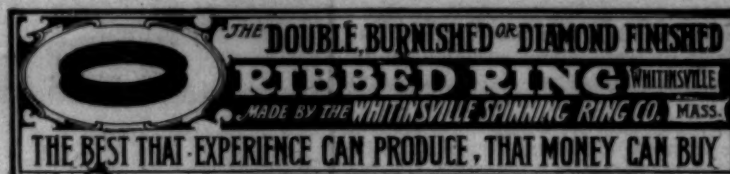
Hester's Weekly Cotton Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks.

In thousands bales.	
In sight for week	501
In sight same 7 days last y'r.	298
In sight for the month	898
In sight same date last year	502
In sight for season	11,024
In sight same date last y'r.	12,640
Port receipts for season	2,289
Port receipts same date last year	8,865
Overland to mills and Canada for season	679
Overland same date last year	847
Southern mill takings for season	2,026
Southern same date last y'r.	2,249
Interior stocks in excess of August 1	1,030
Interior last year	679
Foreign exports for week	398
Foreign same 7 days last y'r.	176
Foreign for season	4,518
Foreign same date last year	6,090
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	91
Northern same 7 days last y'r	60
Northern for season	1,695
Northern to same date last y'r	2,023
Statement of spinners' takings of American cotton throughout the world:	
This week	342
Same seven days last year	395
Total since Sept. 1	6,877
Same date last year	9,495
Statement of world's supply:	
Total visible this week	7,224
Total visible last week	7,039
Total visible same date last year	6,197
Of this the total American this week	5,817
Of this the total American last week	5,659
Of this the total American last year	4,470
All other kinds this week	1,406
All other kinds last week	1,380
All other kinds last year	1,727
Visible in the U. S. this week	3,062
Visible this date last year	1,912
Visible in other countries this week	4,162
Visible this date last year	4,285

Sure of That.

"So you've a new baby brother at your house?"
 "Yep."
 "What are you going to name him?"
 "I don't know, but I heard Pa say last night that he'd be darned if he'd name him after any of those Russian generals that are in the papers so much."



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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

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General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

B. & L. Bleachers Bluings

SHADE TO SUIT

Manufactured by

BOSSON & LANE

Works and Office

ATLANTIC, MASS

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sales were not large in the yarn market here last week. There were a few sales of as much as 50,000 pounds, but these were exceptions and most of the trading was in small lots for spot and prompt deliveries. The advanced prices asked by spinners tended to restrain buying, as in the previous week.

There is some improvement in spots in the hosiery trade. Makers of the cheaper lines of hosiery for army use are busy, and knitters are taking more yarn. Manufacturers of the better grades of full fashioned hosiery are not active and most of them have large stocks of yarns at their mills. Prices on Southern spun carded cones are very irregular. Buyers and sellers find it hard to get together on prices. Many of the spinners are not willing to make contracts for summer deliveries except at prices which are much higher than knitters are willing to pay. Coarse numbers of Southern frame spun carded cones were sold on the basis on 14 1-2 and 15 1-2 cents for 10s. Sales of 20s were made for 17 and 17 1-2 cents, 24s sold for 18 and 18 1-2 cents and 28s for 19 cents.

Combed yarns were not in much demand last week, though the demand for the single combed yarns was much better than for ply yarns. There were some sales of 25,000 to 50,000 pounds of combed yarns, and prices covered a wide range. Spinners are not showing a tendency to make price reductions in order to make sales. At times they will reduce prices to make sales, but as soon as they are made, they advance prices again.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	13	—13 1-2
10s	13	1-2
12s	13	1-2-14
14s	14	—14 1-2
16s	14	1-2-15
20s	15	1-2-16
24s	16	1-2
26s	17	—
30s	18	1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

8s	13	—
10s	13	1-2
12s	14	—
14s	14	1-2
16s	15	—
20s	16	—16 1-2
24s	17	—
26s	17	1-2
30s	18	1-2
40s	23	—24
50s	30	1-2-31 1-2
60s	35	—

Southern Single Warps.

8s	13	1-2
10s	13	1-2-14
12s	14	1-2
16s	15	—
20s	16	—
24s	16	1-2

26s	17	—
30s	18	1-2
40s	24	—
50s	31	—32

Southern Two-Ply Warps.

8s	13	—
10s	13	1-2
12s	14	—14 1-2
16s	16	—
20s	16	1-2
24s	17	—
26s	17	1-2-18
30s	18	1-2-19
40s	24	—
50s	31	—32

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cone.

8s	14	—14 1-2
10s	15	—15 1-2
12s	15	—16
16s	16	—16 1-2
18s	16	1-2-17
20s	17	—
22s	17	1-2
24s	18	—18 1-2
26s	18	1-2-19
30s	19	—

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins.

22s	18	—
26s	19	—
30s	19	1-2-20
36s	23	—23 1-2
40s	24	1-2-24 1-2
50s	32	—
60s	35	—

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	22	1-2-23
24s	24	1-2
30s	27	—27 1-2
40s	31	1-2-33
50s	37	—38
60s	42	—43
70s	47	—50
80s	60	—63

Just Like Tim.

"My husband is just like our furnace," sighed Mrs. Blinks. "All day he smokes and at night he goes out."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Great Dance.

A young fellow who was off on a jaunt out West fell into hard luck and had to pawn one of his suits. Just before starting for home he managed to get it out again. When he reached home, his mother, while unpacking his trunk, came across the coat with the pawnbroker's tag on it.

"John," she inquired, "what is this tag on your coat?"

John, not wishing to have his mother know of his temporary embarrassment, said:

"Oh, I was at a dance and checked my coat."

Soon she came across the trousers with the same kind of a tag on them.

"John, she demanded, "what kind of a dance was that?"—Ex.

F. C. Abbott & Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

Southern Mill Stocks.

Abbeville Cot. Mills, S. C.	85
Aiken Mfg. Co.	32
Amer. Spin. Co.	130 145
Am. Spin. Co., pfd.	100 and int.
Anderson Cot. Mills, S. C.	26
Aragon Mills	55
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100
Augusta Factory, Ga.	18
Avondale Mills, Ala.	120
Belton	90 101
Brandon Mills, S. C.	30
Cabarrus Cot. Mills	130
Calhoun Mills Co., S. C.	53
Calhoun Mills, pfd. S. C.	100
Chiquola Mfg. Co., pfd.	86
Chiquola com.	115
Clifton Cot. Mills, com.	85
Clifton Cot. Mills, pfd.	100
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100
Conestee	85
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	60
Drayton Mills	30
Dallas Mfg. Co.	99
Eagle & Phoenix	45
Easley Cot. Mills, S. C.	175
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100
Enterprise Mfg. Co.	64 71
Exposition Cot. Mills	210
Gainesville Cot. Mills	80
Lancaster Cot. Mills pfd.	90
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	75
Loray Mills, com. S. C.	40
Laurens Mills, S. C.	120
Limestone Mills, S. C.	147 1/2
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	55
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	90
Molloy Mfg. Co.	105
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	140 160
Newberry Cot. Mills, S. C.	120
Norris Cot. Mills	100
Orr Mills	85
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd.	90
Parker, pfd. S. C.	10
Parker, guaranteed S. C.	100 and int.
Pacolet Mfg. Co., com.	100
Pacolet, pfd.	99
Pelzer Mfg. Co.	110
Piedmont	127 145
F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.	85
Raleigh Cot. Mills, N. C.	98
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25
Roanoke Mills, Va.	140
Lockhart Mills, com. S. C.	60
King Mfg. Co., J. P. Ga.	85
Gluck Mfg. Co., S. C.	80
Hartsville Mfg. Co., com.	160
Hartsville Mfg. Co., pfd.	100 and int.
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	175
Lancaster Cot. Mills, S. C.	130
Saxon Mills	180
Sibley Mfg. Co., S. C.	26
Spartan	110
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	350
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co.	80
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	85
Williamston Mills, S. C.	100
Williamston pfd.	70 90
Wiscasset Cot. Mills	135
Woodside Cotton Mills Co	
guaranteed	87 1/2
Woodside C. M. Co., pfd.	75
Woodside C. M. Co. com.	32 1/2
Woodruff Cot. Mills S. C.	100

American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

That a great deal of interest is being taken in Memphis, Tenn., in the approaching meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association to be held in that city on April 13 and 14th, is shown by the following extract from the Commercial Appeal, of Memphis:

"Perhaps the largest—certainly the most important—convention hooked so far this year by the Business Men's Club 'For Memphis' is the nineteenth annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

"Not only will all the leading spinners in America attend that convention on April 13 and 14, but bankers, insurance men and representatives of the big manufacturers of cotton spinners' machinery also will attend. To Joseph Newburger of the Newburger Cotton Co. is due the credit of first having suggested that Memphis go after this convention, and he it was who first extended the invitation on behalf of the Business Men's Club for the convention to come to Memphis.

Three years ago when the convention was held in Washington Mr. Newburger went there and in person invited them on behalf of Memphis and the Business Men's Club.

They did not come that year. Big, desirable conventions rarely go anywhere they first time they are invited. When the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association met the next year in New York Congressman K. D. McKellar, representing Memphis and the Business Men's Club, attended that meeting and for the second time Memphis invited the convention to come here. They nearly accepted that invitation.

"At the next meeting, which was held in Asheville, N. C., S. R. Montgomery, for many years president of the Memphis Cotton Press & Storage Co., presented the third invitation Memphis gave.

"Instead of the third time being a charm, it was the fourth time which charmed the members of the executive committee, which decides the place of meeting of the association. When that committee met in Augusta in December George F. MacGregor, assistant general freight agent of the Frisco Lines, represented the Business Men's Club and extended the invitation, which was accepted. It was a case of "let George do it," and he did it.

"It is thought that 700 or 800 delegates will attend this convention. They will be here four or five days. Their headquarters will be at the Hotel Chisca, where their meetings will be held and where most of the delegates will stop. That they will be suitably entertained goes without saying.

"President Winfield of the Business Men's Club, with Chairman Paul Towner of the entertainment committee, and with a special committee of cotton men which Mr. Winfield will name, will see to it that the convention here will be not only a profitable, but a pleasant experience to all those who attend.

Sentinel—Halt! Who goes there?
Colonel (irritably)—Fool!
Sentinel—Advance, fool, and give the countersign.—Boston Transcript

Personal Items

C. Enos Bean has returned to Charlotte after spending several months in New England.

C. S. Pitts has resigned his position at the Barrow County Cotton Mills, Winder, Ga., to become overseer of carding at the Star Thread Mills, Athens, Ga.

M. A. White has been transferred from overseer of carding at the Lockmore Mills, Yorkville, S. C., to a similar position at the Neely Mfg. Co., of the same place.

R. K. MacLea Purchasing Agent For French Government.

R. K. MacLea, formerly connected with the Parker Cotton Mills Company as has been recently appointed special purchasing agent for the French Government and its dependencies. He is working on purchases of blankets and woolen goods for the most part.

Plans are well under way to send abroad a collection of American textiles which will be exhibited in French buyers. Goods sold to the French Government are exempt from duties, while those sold for the use of private individuals are dutiable.

1,000,000 Yard Shirting Order.

"We are forwarding you today, as per your instructions, sample pieces representing 1,000,000 yards," was the way a telegram received yesterday by one large New York cotton goods commission house read. The "wire" was sent by a large mill at Greenville, S. C., to its agents in this market, and the sample pieces now on the way represent an order for 1,000,000 yards of shirtings, for deliveries to commence April 1.

The goods are wanted for domestic consumption, not export purposes, and while the order is not considered an exceptionally large one, it indicates plainly the way business has been improving the past few weeks.—New York Commercial.

Goodbye Ennis.

W. R. Ennis was about two years ago employed for a short while as traveling representative for the Southern Textile Bulletin.

He applied to us several times last fall for the same position, but we refused absolutely to employ him, in fact, if he had offered to work for nothing he could not have obtained a job with us, for we know him.

We next heard of him in South Carolina, telling the mill people that the Southern Textile Bulletin was going out of business, but it only amused us, for we knew that his employers were not responsible for such statements, and we did not think there was anybody in South Carolina that would believe anything that Ennis said.

The following is a very interest-

WANTED

EVERY MILL in the SOUTH to use
REMOVOIL, LOOM LUBRIK, MYCO NON-FLUID
OIL AND LOOM GREASE, DISINFECTANTS,
MYCO GREASE SIZE.

MASURY-YOUNG CO.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Diamond Roving Cans
Diamond Fibre Trucks
Diamond Doffing Boxes



Diamond State Fibre Co., Elsmere, Del.

Southern Representatives, PEARSON & RAMSAUR, GREENVILLE, S. C.

OLD SHUTTLES MADE NEW

Why throw your old SHUTTLES away when you can save money by having them refilled at the

WESTMINSTER SHUTTLE WORKS

WESTMINSTER, S. C.

ONCE TRIED ——— ALWAYS USED



RICE DOBBY CHAIN AND PEGS

RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO., : : Millbury, Mass.



BRUSHES--All Kinds

Repaired and Refilled

D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.,

Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Monty, Pres. & Treas. W. H. Hutchins, V.-Pres & Sect'y
SOUTHERN SPINDLE AND FLYER COMPANY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



If your rolls are worn smooth you will not get uniform twist. If the squares are loose, you will have a back lash, which will weaken your yarn. If the necks are worn, you cannot get regular spacing between your rolls. If these troubles occur, send your rolls to us and we will remedy the ills at a small cost.



YORKSHIRE GUM

SOLUBLE GUM to be used in Warp Sizing. It is especially valuable in this respect as it combines readily with all starches, making a uniform size mixing. Besides making a smooth, pliable warp, users of Yorkshire Gum will find quite a reduction in shedding and loom waste. For this reason we recommend it especially where drop-wires are in use. This Gum also attracts moisture very readily and by so doing adds strength and elasticity to the yarn. While giving the very best results in sizing, it is, at the same time, a most economical size. Should use Raw Tallow or Soluble Oil in addition.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
100 William Street, New York

ing letter that we have just received:

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 13, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: Will give you my change for your paper.

W. R. Ennis, from Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of the transfer of all the dynamite at the Dupont Powder Work of Dupont, Va. My salary is \$12.50 per day or \$4,000 per year. I signed a contract and was examined today, so you can stop my paper for I will not work any more in a cotton mill.

These people have 53 officers, and thousands of acres of land. They have the entire plant wired up and all charged with electricity. Have to have a guard to escort you to office, and have to wear a uniform. No Germans allowed on premises. Every one lives two miles from plant, and has a car to go to and from work. Wishing you good success, I am,

Yours very truly,

W. R. Ennis, Jr.

If Ennis has any job at all with the Dupont Powder Co., it is probably a day laborer at about \$2.00 per, but if they use hot air in any of their processes they have a veritable gold mine in him. The only trouble is that the constant movement of his tongue is liable to cause air vibration and jar loose some of that dynamite and blow him back over into North Carolina.

Ennis is a first-class spinner and at heart not a bad or vicious fellow, but talks too much for his own good and was born with an unusual disregard for veracity.

We don't want anybody to think that he is working for us and therefore this notice.

The Seydel Mfg. Co.

Jersey City, N. J., Feb. 8th, 1915.

Mr. David Clark,

Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir: I read with much interest the remarks made by you before the National Child Labor Conference and wish to say that I am in perfect accord with the stand taken by you and have been preaching this to Northern people ever since we moved our headquarters up this way five years ago.

It is my firm opinion that the mill operatives themselves would do well to come forward and state that the owners of cotton mills throughout the South have, with very few exceptions, known for a long time that the best way for them to achieve success is to treat their employees as well and humanely as they possibly could.

I wish to thank you for your commendable effort and remain,

Very truly yours,

H. Seydel.

Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills.

The seventh edition of this useful publication devoted to Southern cotton mills has been received. It gives data covering the officers, products and equipment. The book is well arranged and carefully indexed, and gives evidence of the usual painstaking preparation.—Textile World Record.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Looms For Sale.

Have for sale 70 Crompton & Knowles heavy type looms for sale. 35 1-2 inches between sword. Now single box but have extended shaft for box motion. Are in first-class condition and can be bought at low price. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Fixer Wanted.

Want first-class fixer for 3 slubbers and 5 fly frames, 8 drawing frames, and 20 cards. No grinding. Job for night work. Pay 15 cents per hour for good man. Must be familiar with electric stop-motion drawing. Hoboes and drunkards need not apply. Apply to Overseer of Carding, 1832 Broad St., Augusta, Ga.

For Sale.

One Lowell 7ft. x 5 ft. cylinder slasher; 12-24 inch beams; 1-45 inch exhaust fan; 1-18 inch cowl ventilator; 1 overhead track; 1 cypress hood; 1 warper; 1-40 spindle spooler; 15 H. P. motor and appurtenances. Practically new. Sacrifice prices for quick sale. Address C. T. A., care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted — position in cotton mill office as time-keeper, book-keeper, shipping clerk, or general office man. Use typewriter. Am 24 years old and have had several years experience. Address, "Office Man," care The Bulletin.

Spinners and Doffers Wanted.

Want a few good spinners, doffers and spooler hands. White work. Good paying job. Apply at once to

Wm. Huffman.

Oversser spinning and spooling, Alta nahaw, N. C.

Stamping Machine Wanted.

Wanted at once — a cloth stamping machine used or new. Address, "Stamping Machine," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Superintendent Wanted.

Want superintendent for weaving mill equipped with 400 Draper looms on plain weave. Write, giving experience and references. No references will be used until after personal interview with applicant. Address No. 2000, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Editor's Note.—This advertiser, who is connected with several mills, has specified that his name be not given to anyone. Applications will be forwarded promptly.

Machinery For Sale.

The following machinery most of which is in good condition, is for sale at bargain prices:

- 70 Crompton & Knowles looms.
- 1 Cohoes slasher.
- 1 Vacuum dyeing machine.
- 1 Sargent dryer.
- 1 Overhead track with block.
- 1 34-inch C. & M. brusher and shearer.
- 1 32-inch C. & M. cloth folder.
- 1 36-inch C. & M. sewing machine.
- 1 B. & B. baling press.

Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can furnish all former employees as references. Address No. 971.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room and shipping. 8 years experience as overseer and shipping clerk. At present employed. Age 33. Married. Strictly sober. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 972.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and have always made good because I get results. Good references. Address No. 973.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Age 33. Now employed but have the best reasons for wanting to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 974.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience, especially on fine

combed yarns. Can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 975.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. 16 years in those positions and always gave satisfaction. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 976.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager. Have good experience on both white and colored goods and am good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 977.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience as carder and spinner and superintendent. Can furnish first-class references from present and former employers. Address No. 978.

WANT position as superintendent by a practical man. Have had 14 years experience as superintendent and thoroughly understand all the details connected with the manufacturing of cotton goods. Can give A-1 reference as to my executive ability and character. Address No. 979.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both Draper and Stafford looms and am now employed but would change for larger job. Good references. Address No. 980.

WANT position as roller coverer. Have long experience and turn out first class work. Would like to correspond with mill needing competent man. Address No. 981.

WANT position as carder, spinner or superintendent, but have had more experience as carder. Am 33 years old, married, sober and reliable. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 982.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or spinning. Experienced for many years. Am employed at present, but want to change. Satisfactory references. Address 983.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had 17 years experience on plain and cheek work. Have good training on cost, quality and quantity. Have reputation as a good manager of help. Address No. 984.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but want to change for good reasons. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address 985.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience and can give satisfactory references. Now employed, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Address 986.

WANT position as superintendent of either spinning or weaving mill. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 987.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill but for good reasons would prefer to change. Have long experience

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and can furnish entirely satisfactory references. Address No. 988.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Experienced in both yarn and weaving mills and can give satisfaction. Am now employed, but would change for larger mill. Address No. 990.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first class references from former employers. Strictly sober. Address No. 991.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Special experience on combers and fine yarns, but also have experience on coarse goods. Can furnish excellent references. Address No. 992.

WANT position as master mechanic or electrical engineer. Age 30. Married. Now employed in this capacity and can furnish best of references. Address No. 993.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. 18 years experience in both. Nothing less than \$2.50 considered. Good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 994.

WANT position as superintendent or position as traveling salesman. Am now employed as superintendent but have also had traveling experience and can furnish satisfactory references for either position. Address No. 995.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carding and spinning. Long experience. Now employed. Good references. Will not consider less than \$2.50. Address No. 996.

WANT position as overseer of dyeing and bleaching. Have handled skeins, warps, raw stock, beams and cops, natural and mercerized yarn. Used to indigo, direct and sulphur colors. Age 29. Married. Good references. Address No. 997.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Age 30. Married. Have eight years experience as cloth room overseer in good mills. Can furnish the best of references. Address No. 998.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and winding. 19 years experience in spinning and winding. Age 30. Employed as overseer at present. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1061.

(Continued on next Page.)

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Thoroughly practical man at present employed as overseer of weaving. Married and strictly temperate, 38 years old. Have had 12 years experience as overseer of weaving. Will be pleased to submit reference and correspond with any good mill. Address No. 999.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and always give satisfaction. Reason for changing, better salary. Age 45. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1000.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Long practical experience on all classes of yarns from 4's to 180's. Also experienced on automobile tires and similar fabrics. Address No. 1001.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or as assistant superintendent. Now employed but would change for larger job. Long experience and good references. Address No. 1002.

WANT position of overseer of spinning or twisting or both. Now employed in first-class mill. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. Address No. 1003.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and designing in large mill. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Good references. Address No. 1004.

WANT position of bookkeeper, stenographer or timekeeper or responsible place in mill office where there is a chance of promotion. Age 24. Sober. Can furnish good reference. Three years experience in mill office work. Address No. 1005.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Have had large experience as superintendent and can furnish satisfactory references, both as to character and ability. Address No. 1006.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am experienced on both coarse and fine numbers, white and colored. Prefer Ga. or S. C. Sober. Good manager of help. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1007.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience and can furnish fine references. Have 2 doffers and 1 spinner. Strictly sober. Address No. 1008.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Age 36. Have 10 years experience and am not afraid of work. Have family of mill help. Good references. Address No. 1009.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed and am giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have always made good. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1010.

WANT position as superintendent or as carder and spinner. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1011.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Prefer a yarn mill. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1012.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in small mill or second hand in large room. Age 32. Have 15 years experience. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1013.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in charge of winding and spooling. Can change for better job. 20 years in mill. 10 years as overseer. Also have diploma in cotton carding and spinning and will deliver the goods. Age 37. Married. Temperate. Address No. 1014.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Many years experience and always made good. Can furnish best of references from all former employers. Address No. 1015.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Have had long experience in both positions and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1016.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent in small or medium size yarn mill. Am now employed but prefer to change. Address No. 1017.

WANT position as superintendent. Am young man of good education and also education and also long practical experience. Am now employed but want larger mill. Address No. 1018.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill. Long service and good training. Can build up run down plant to point of efficiency. Hustle and economical manager. Have never used liquor or cigarettes. Age 35. Married. Let me figure with you if your results are not what you desire. Address No. 1020.

WANT position as manager or superintendent and also in cost finding department of large mill corporation. Best of references. Address No. 1021.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Can furnish first class references, as to ability and habits from all former employers. Can get results. Address No. 1022.

WANT position as superintendent by practical man with executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get possible results. 10 years as superintendent. 12 years as overseer. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1023.

WANT position as superintendent of 5,000 to 15,000 spindle mill, either weaving or spinning. 27 years practical experience. Now employed as superintendent. Have experience in some of largest mills

in South. Good references. Address No. 1025.

WANT position as carder and spinner. Now employed on night job, but prefer to change. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1024.

WANT position as overseer of carding in medium size mill or second hand in a large room. 12 years experience in card room. 5 years as second hand and grinder. Good references. Address No. 1026.

WANT position as overseer. Now employed as erector, but wish to secure position as spinner. Long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 1027.

WANT position as master mechanic. Age 33 and have had lots of experience in cotton mill work. Can furnish good references. Address No. 1028.

WANT position as carder. Am now employed as carder and know how to watch my costs and my room. Reason for wanting to change will be furnished upon request. Address No. 1029.

WANT position as carder in large mill. Ran last job to entire satisfaction of employers and can give them as references. Have had long experience. Address No. 1030.

WANT position as either carder or spinner or both. Have had long experience and can furnish last employer as reference. Sober and reliable. Address No. 1031.

WANT position overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on two to six harness work both heavy and light, on all makes of looms. Can furnish best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1032.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving or yarn mill of not less than 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent, but want larger mill. Fine references. Address No. 1033.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced on all grades of yarns, including Sea Island and peeler cotton. Am now employed and giving satisfaction, but prefer to change. Fine experiences. Address No. 1034.

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WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experience on chevots, chambrays, sheetings and drills. Married. Age 32. Good references. Address No. 1036.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but wish large job in healthy section. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1037.

WANT position as superintendent or manager. Have had long experience, especially on colored goods and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 1039.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weave mill on either white or colored work. Now employed as superintendent, but prefer more modern mill. Would not be interested at less than \$1,500 per year. Address No. 1040.

ing or designing, 11 years experience including lenos, corduroys, 4 velvet. Age 35, married, strictly sober. Can furnish references. Address No. 1041.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine work and can give satisfactory references if desired. Address No. 1042.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as weaver in large mill. Have many years experience and am competent to run a mill. Best of references as to ability and character. Address No. 1043.

WANT position as overseer of carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Am a married man of good character, and sober habits. Have had 15 years experience as overseer. Am now running carding and spinning but want a card room. Can furnish th best of references. Address No. 1044.

WANT position as Supt. of yarn or plain weaving mill. Age 37. Sober. Energetic. Married. Present position overseer of carding. Would consider large card room. Address No. 1045.

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WANT to correspond with the management of any up-to-date mill in the South needing an expert outside overseer and cotton weigher. Can handle big job. Age 27. Single. Strictly temperate and ambitious. Now employed. Dandy references. Address 1047.

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WANT position as master mechanic. Have long experience in cotton mill work and am entirely competent. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 1049.

A PRACTICAL mill man wants position as superintendent. Small yarn mill preferred. Would accept position as carder and spinner in large mill. Now employed but can change on short notice. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1050.

WANT position as superintendent of 10,000 to 20,000 spindle mill in N. C. or S. C. Age 48. Have 30 years experience on a wide variety of white and colored goods. Have been superintendent 20 years. Strictly sober. Good references. Address No. 1051.

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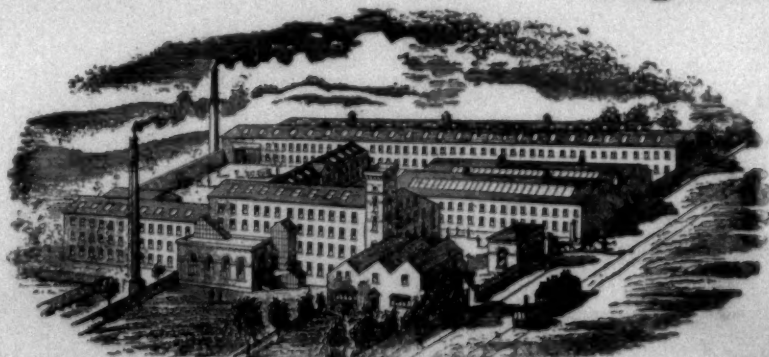
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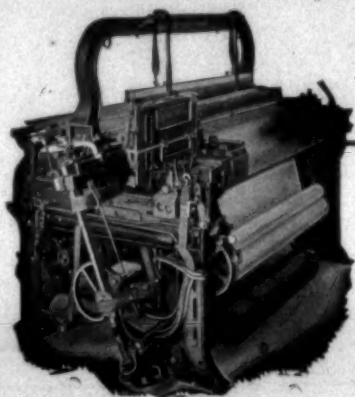
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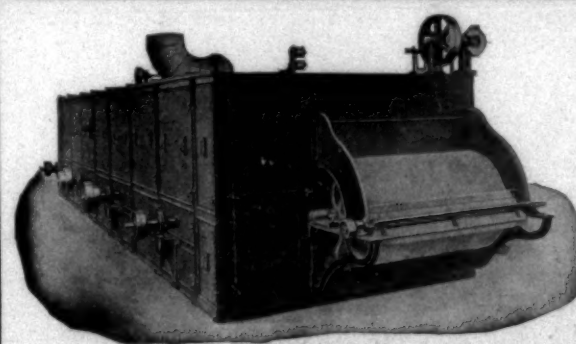
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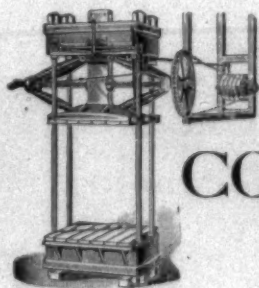
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